ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.

"What was the sum mentioned in this connection?"
"I do not know, but have heard that

only two months."

Witness then said that when Captain

Schmittberger?"
"I collected \$50 from Agent Town-

"And that was the regular monthly

Sergeant Taylor, another collector for

the captains of the steamboat squad, was called to the stand. He had been on the police force for thirty years and was a sergeant twenty-five years of that

time. He went to the steamboat squad

"I believe immediately after Schmitt-berger's removal you were acting cap-tain for several months."

"Weil, while you were in charge did

any of the officers pay you any money whatever?"

"About \$200."
"What did you do with this \$190?"
"I paid the most of it to Inspector Steers at headquartera."
A buzz went around the court room at this answer, and everybody suddenly became attentive.
"What became of the other portion?"
"I kept it."
"And how often did you so there to

"And how often did you go there, to

"And why did you pay to him?"
"Because he ordered me to do so."

Steers. What per cent?"
"Eighty per cent."
"And you kept twenty per cent?"
"Yes."

"How much did you pay to Inspector teers. What per cent?" "Eighty per cent."

"After Schmittberger left there and

you took charge, did you continue to di-vide with Steers?"

"Yes."
"When Capt. Allaire took charge what did you do with the money you collected?"
"Well, I put it in an envelope and laid it on the desk in the station house and never saw it any more. I wrote on the envelope Street Cleaning Department, and left it on the sergeant's desk."

"Did you continue to put the envelopes on the desk after McAvery came in?"

"Yes."
"Well, to whom were you responsi-ble for the collection of this money?"

"I don't know; I merely continued as I had been doing."

penhagen gave the \$10,000 to secure the appointment of Captain Creedon, was

next called.

A physician testified that Martin was seriously ill; that he could not move without assistance and that his affliction was paralysis of the left side. The

doctor was indignant over his summon

to appear before the committee. He had an engagement elsewhere, he said.

After some discussion, Mr. Goff selected Dr. Ward, of Gouvernir hospital to assist in an examination of Martin and

report to the committee.
Samuel Rothbuck, who was then called, and swore that Alderman Benjamin had given him \$2 and a paster and told him to vote it. Rothbuck took the

money, but did not vote the paster. The witness then went on to state that he returned to Benjamin's store and the

adderman gave him another \$2 and a paster and again told him to vote it. He did not do so, but an hour later he

field not do so, but an nour later he returned for a third time, got another \$2 and a paster and finally voted the straight Republican ticket.

When the fact was developed, Mr. Goff stated that in his opinion the matter should be brought to the atten-

tion of the district attorney. Chairman Lexow ordered that this be done.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE

Orders the Arrest of Chinese Officials Re-

sponsible for the Fall of Port Arthur.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 .- An imperial de-

ree has been issued ordering Li Hung

Chang to arrest Kung, the Taotai of

Port Arthur, and the four Chinese generals who were in command at Port Ar-

thur, and to send them to Pekin for

trial and punishment for the loss of that

in command at the disastrous naval en-

gagement off the Yalu river, has been arrested for failing to defend the dock yard of Port Arthur against the Japanese

The Chinese government has heard of

training their men after the capture of

important dock yard and fortress. Admiral Ting, who, by the way,

next called.

"Honest" John Martin to whom Rep-

the squad?" \$210."

Yes.

in 1881 or 1882.

"Yea."
"Who was it?"

it was \$1,000 in addition to the \$500. Ex-Wardman Ball, who served under Captain Gastlin, was the next witness. "I believe you will not deny that you collected the money from these officers."

"No."
"Who did you give it to?"

VOLUME XLIII-NUMBER 101.

# BIG SENSATION

again in the Lexow Investigation in New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES'S SHOCK

On Hearing Testimony Implicating

Ex-Inspector Steers

#### N THE CRIME OF EXACTING MONEY

As Bribes from Policemen-Counsel Goff Getting Very Near the Throne of Tammany Hall in His Probing Process-Astounding Evidence, and Breastworks that Have Hitherto Withstood Attacks May Yet Yield to the Assault-More Captains Who Received Regular "Blood" Money. Some Interesting Testimony.

New York, Dec. 18 .- Police Sergean John J. Taylor, of the steamboat squad, estified before the Lexow committee to-day, that Inspector Henry V. Steers has systematically exacted monies from policemen who were paid for extra work by steamship and railroad com-Other witnesses swore that panies. Captain Max F. Schmittberger, Authony Allaire and George Gastlin had been guilty of similar offenses. A futile effort was made by Counsel Goff to elicit from John Reppenhagen additional facts of importance concerning the payment by Captain Creedon of \$15,000 for his captaincy.

It was expected that Mr. Goff's or dinance of exposure would be directed toward breastworks that have hitherto toward breastworks that have intered withstood all assaults, and that the startling sensation of Friday would be rendered trivial beside to-day's events, and though the testimony addreed did point the finger of wrong-doing to an inspector of police whose official reputa-tion was hitherto regarded as immac-viate, the popular appetite for sensa-tional developments has not been ap-

peased. Still, in official circles, the news of boday's exposures has brought amaze-ment unbounded. Superintendent Byrnes, when told of Sergeant Taylor's testimony against ex-Inspector Steers, manifested great astonishment. "I am amazed, astounded," was his only com-ment, and no argument could induce him to prohounce an opinion. Inspec-tors williams and Coulin evinced simi-lar feelings. Sergeant John Harley said: "I have and do now consider Inspector Steers a man of unblemished character, and I cannot believe he has ever accepted any bribe money." And so many officials of the police department expressed themselves.

Steers was for many years captain of the city hall squad. He was made inspector when Superintendent Murray that he was for the continuous and respector when Superintendent Murray and respective sections.

the city hall squad. He was made inspector when Superintendent Murray took charge of the department and retired two years ago. At that time he was chief inspector in command of the detective force. His pension of \$2,500 per annum goes with the now defunct rank of chief inspector. He is a conspicuous and popular member of the Washington Heights Methodist church The sensational evidence against

The sensational evidence against The sensational evidence against Steers was not brought forward until late in the afternoon, Counsel Goff having paved the way with a number of witnesses, who swore that steamship and salved companies had naid tribute and railroad companies had paid tribute to the police for guarding their property.
One after another a stream of policemen swore to this fact, and then the big sensation of the session was sprung as a fitting climax to the day's proceedings.

## THE DETAILS

Of the Evidence-Some Startling Evidence Brought Out.

New York, Dec. 18 .- When the Lexow investigating committee began its work to-day there were present in the court olice Captains Cross, Allaire and Creedon, all in full uniform. Father McDonald, of Brooklyn, was an interested spectator. In opening, Senator Lexow said he had been officially informed that the suspension of Captain Creedon by the police board had been revoked. Mr. Goff remarked that in his mind there was some doubt as to whether or not it is an indictable whether or not it is an indicators offense for anybody, even the police board, to bring an action against a person who has given evidence before the committee. The fact that they had given testimony guaranteed thom immunity. "A person who does testify against himself," continued Mr. Golf, "is absolutely exempt from any indictment and from prosecution based on that testimony. You cannot force a man to give testimony against himself. In this case it is a question if the board of police commissioners has not vio-lated the law in taking action against Cantain Greeden."

Did they not know they violated the law when they took such action? asked Senator O'Connor.

"No; I suppose not."
"There are two lawyers on the board, believe?" observed Senator Bradley.
"Are they not supposed to know the

"Not necessarily," answered Mr. Goff. John W. Reppenhagen, the man who handled Captain Creedon's \$15,000 was

Did you see Martin on the night of

the day of Capt. Creedon's appointment?' asked Mr. Goff.

And what arrangements had been made about paying the money to Mar-

Witness reiterated his testimony Friday to the effect that Snell gave him a check for \$15,000, and that Martin knew he had the check. Then he deposited the check and afterward drew it out on January 16, 1892.

"When did Martin tell you that you could have the \$5,000 of the \$15,000?"

Then I went to pay the \$10,000 over to Martin

"Didn't it strike you as strange that you got one-third of the whole amount after sergeant Weigand had offered \$12,-

900 for the captaincy?"
"I didn't think about that at the

You did not object to taking the

this \$5,000 paid to you as a bribe for your influence in the matter?"

"Well, I guess it was."
"Where was the money paid to Martin?"
"In the bank, just after I drew it

"And was anything said about any

Reppenhagen then went on to state that the \$5,000 which had been paid to

him he used in paying pressing debts.
"Who is Con Sheehau?" And why did you loan Sheehan

"Because he asked me for it."

"Because he asked me for it."
"Is it not a custom for the saloon keepers in your vicinity to give small loans to the police?"
"Oh, yes; \$5 or \$10 at a time."
"And as a result the police are not so strict about the enforcement of the ex-

cise law, are they?"
"No, they are not."
"And do you ever get these small loans back?"

loans back?"
"Sometimes we do; not often, though."
"Is it not a fact that the saloon keepers in your neighborhood are assessed to make a Christmas present for the cap-

"Yes, it is; every year."
The witness said he had been

The witness said he had been assessed only once, and then for Captain Cassidy, since dead. This was in 1891.

"But Cassidy was dead at that time, and McLaughlin was there."

"I believe he was," the witness admitted. Mr. Goff then showed from December 1, 1891, to February 1, 1892, Reppenhagen had paid out an aggregate of \$650 in loans to policemen, and used \$492 in paying old debts. The witness stated that the police paid back some of the loans.

Reppenhagen said he was a member of the executive committee of the Voor-his Democracy at the time Commis-sioner Voorhis was its head. The question of patronage often came up at their sessions. "And Commissioner Voorhis con-tributed the lion's share of it?"

"Was it generally understood that Voorhis could be reached only through Martin?"

'Yes; that was the reason I saw Mar-

"Yes; that was the reason a variety and the Area of the hole of the witness into an acknowledgment that he had kept a gambling machine in his place after it was forbidden, but that the police made

Policeman O'Neil was then called to the stand. Sergeant Taylor and Captain Allaire were also called and sworn, and requested to leave the room while O'Neil testified.

O'Neil testified.

The witness was then told that no action could be brought against him for his testimony and was warned of the danger of perjuring himself.

The witness said that he is now a member of the steamboat squad, having been assigned to that service in 1832, when Captain Cassidy was in command.

"While you were on the steamboat squad did you ever receive any money from the White Starline?"

"Yes."

"Ten dollars a week and my meals."
"Out of the \$10 per week did you have to pay anything?"
"Yes, \$25 a month to Wardman Michael Gannon."
"Who was this money for?"

"The captain."
"What captain was in charge at that

"Captain Schmittberger." Witness said further than when Cap-tain Allaire was given charge of the precinct, he continued to pay the \$25 per month but that the first money he

per month but that the first money he ever paid out of this extra compensation was to Captain Schmittberger.
Officer Bock, another member of the
stoamboat squad, testified that some
time ago he paid Sergeant Taylor of the
same squad \$10 which he had received
for extra work for asteamship company.
"Did you have to pay any money out
of your sulary.

of your salary.

"How much?"

"Ten dollars a month."
"How much did you get?"
"Only \$100."

said that Warden Ball had asked him whether he received any extra money. When he replied affirma-tively Ball said he wanted it all for Captain Schmittberger. Then witness had turned the money over every

Policeman Herman Interman followed. He testified that he had been on the American Company's pier and re-ceived \$10 per week but did not have to pay any money to Captain Schmitther-ger or to any other captain. "Do you know that all the dock police

men had to pay some of this money to the captains?" 'No, I do not."

Interman testified that he owned a home in the annexed district, valued at \$4,800 and that he had a small account at the Manhattan Savings Bank.

"How much is this small balance?"

"Twelve dollars."
"Have you any other bank account?"
"Yes; a small one in the East River

"How much is that balance?"
"I don't know; but it was not much."
Interman said he owned another
blace in the annexed district valued at \$4,200. This property he paid cash for he had six children, and that his salary

was 31,200 a year.

He also had a bank account in the Irving National Bank for the purpose of transferring money to an uncle in Germany, for whom he had collected rents in this city amounting to almost \$2,000 annually.

\$2,000 annually. John O. Mahoney, another member of John O. Manoney, and the next with the steamboat squad, was the next with news. He has been on the force twenty-five years and had never made any ap-plication for promotion, because he was poor and knew it would cost too much. He has received \$20 a month from the B. & O. railroad for his services in the

company's yards.
Witness testified that Officers Ball and Gannon and Sergeant Taylor got \$10 a month of this money from him for Captains Allaira and Schmittberger.
Oscar R. Conchis, general agent of the French steamship company, was the

next witness.
"What do you know of the attempt made to get hold of the books of your company in which an entry of \$500 paid to Captain Schmittberger has been

Port Arthur. Most of the foreign correspondents declars that the excesses were excusa-ble by parallel cases, which have occur-red in the best European armies. made?"
"Mr. Wolff, representing Captain Schmittberger, came to me and said that the captain would appear before this committee, and that they were trying to collect all the evidence to indict. He asked if the French steamship com-"Oh, no."
"Well, now, as a matter of fact, wasn't pany had not paid Captain Schmittber-STERLING SILVER Soup and Bullion poons at I. G. Dillon & Co's.

## ADJOURN SINE DIE

ger \$500. After investigation it was found that this was so."

"Well, was any officer made to pay this back?"

"Yes, he came to me and told me if we would accept it he would pay back the \$509 and something in addition in The Federation of Labor Convention Completes its Work. order to have the company refuse to turn their books over to the committee. When he said 'money' to me, I told him to go on, that I would have nothing further to do with him."

## A GENERAL LOVE FEAST WINDS UP

The Session - Leaders of Opposing Factions Make Open Statements of What They Think of Each Other and Then Shake Hands-President Gompers Receives a Compliment From the Miners' Delegates-Important Actions Taken Before the Adjournment.

"To Captain Gastlin."
"And did you ever collect any for Captain Schmittberger?"
"Yes, I was under Schmittberger for DENVER, Colo., Dec. 18 .- The great labor convention was in a melting mood when it adjourned Sine Die at 6 o'clock to-night. A few moments before ad-Schmittberger first assumed charge of the steamboat squad, he wanted men to turn all extra money over to him. Some of them agreed to this, but others journment two of the strongest leaders, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, who objected. "What money did you ever collect for have for five or six years enlivened each recurring convention with a feud that seemed to grow stronger every year "I collected \$50 from Agent Townsend, of the Pennsylvania line, for the captain. I also went to Hoboken once and got some money from one of the ferry lines thera."

"How much did you get?"

"\$50."

"Well, now, for instance, how much did you collect for Captain Schmittberger during the first month he was in the sound?" told the convention what they thought of each other, and then shook hands and decided to be friends, amid applause of the assembled delegates. The closing hour was devoted to telling personal experiences. President Gompers took part in this recitation of griov-

The most important feature of the day's work was the adoption of resolu-tions on the Debs matter, and these were of a character that was fully an-ticipated. All attempts to resurrect the political questions were promptly suppressed.

Theattendance was not by any means full, many delegates having left for home last night. The balance will go to-morrow. President Gompers re-turns east by way of Chicago. The new officers take their positions on January l, and in the meantime the removal of headquarters from New York to Indian-apolis will be made. Treasurer Lennon will remain a resident of New York

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on a resolution from the cigarmakers' union, opposing compul-sory arbitration, and it was concurred in without discussion. "Peter Moran (who testified this morning) paid me at one time \$10, but 1 don't remember any other."
"Well, Sergeant, how much did you collect during Schmittberger's captaincy?"
"About \$200."

In without discussion.

The committee reported adversely on the resolutions presented by the clothing workers of Boston, favoring the "political platform" over which so much discussion was had last week. The whole matter was tabled without discussion.

discussion.

The committee reported without recommendation the plan to abolish the ommendation the plan to abolish the sweating system, outlined in a bill prepared by Mr. John Fraury, assistant factory inspector of New York. Mr. Cohen, of the committee, explained that some of the committee opposed the bill, which proposed to tax sweatings out of existence. Other members held different views, and rather than make two reports they made none. The president, Mr. Gompers, offered a substitute referring the matter to the exec-

stitute referring the matter to the executive council. It was adopted.

When a resolution of Mr. Weiman, of the Bakers' union, regarding the trouble between his organization and the Central Labor Federation of New York was reported Delegate Morgan interjected reported Delegate Morgan interjected some caustic personalities to which President Gompers and others responded, John P. O'Sullivan, of Boston, for example referring to Mr. Morgan as a "contemptible whelp," and protesting against what Mr. O'Sullivan called Mr. Morgan's "scurrilous attacks upon members of the convention."

"That comes from cultured Boston," was the response of Mr. Morgan, who is

was the response of Mr. Morgan, who is from Chicago.

The president stated that the Central Labor Federation had been refused a charter from the American Federation of Labor because it was a political party. It had since been fighting the lea-eration. After further heated discus-sion, the resolution was adopted. Chairman Hysell, of the special com-tha Dabs decision, made its

mittee on the Debs decision, made its report, which was unanimously agreed to. The report demands the immedito. The report defining a limit beyond which equity courts may not go, and orders financial aid in securing legal counsel and advice looking to appealing of the cases to t court of the United States. of the cases to the supreme

Chairman Bramwood, of the committee on the Phillips bill, providing a commission to consider labor laws, re-ported favorably during the day. Mr. Pomeroy submitted a minority report, opposing the bill because it provides for an intermediary between the people and their servants in Congress, and advocating the referendum in its place.

The majority report was adopted.

Mr. Gompers was called from the hall and during his absence the United Mine Workers of America prescuted resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with much applause, reciting in the most complimentary terms the good work of the retiring President

Gompers.
At the afternoon session the committee on laws reported on a large number of resolutions and amondments to the laws of the organization. The more im-portant was on providing that in future conventions the reports of grievance committees shall be made in executive session, which was adopted.

Mr. Penna made a speech in which he

Mr. Ponna made a speece in which he made a bitter attack upon the officers of the Knights of Labor. He mentioned the names of Sovereign, Bishop and Hays, saying: "I favor har-mony between labor organizations, but I mony between infor organizations, our charge that the committee libels true union labor organizations, when it classes such men among it. I do not refer to the Knights of Labor as a whole, for a majority of the members

whole, for a majority the majority are in open revoltagainsthield olicers."

The question of endorsing the United Brawers' label brought more condemnation of the Knight of Labor, the brewers being composed of subordinate bodies, part of whom belong to the Federation and part to the Knights.

and part to the Knights.

The convention decided to refuse to endorse the label so long as the brewers remain affiliated with the knights.

the Japanese excesses at Port Arthur and a strict inquiry is now proceeding. Some of the Japanese officers are now being tried by court martial for not re-The question of endorsing the shoe workers joint label was in much the workers joint laber was in machine same status. The organizations include a Knight of Laber assembly, but it was stated that it was about ready to come into the Federation. The label was endorsed, but the executive council empowered to withdraw it it t proper. McGuire took the floor to make

P. J. McGuire took the floor to make some denials of charges against him in the press attributed to Thomas J. Mor-

gap. The latter responded and for a gan. The inter responded and for a time there was a het exchange of words. Then Gompers related his grievances against Morgan, but finally, on the proposition of Mr. McGuire, old differ-ences were thrown aside and the old comrades agreed to stand together against the common enemy—capital.

DERS WILL SERVE TIME. The Cases of Himself and Associates Will Not be Appealed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Eugene V. Debe, president of the American Railway Union, and his collesgues have decided to take the penalty imposed by Judge Woods without appeal. They will go to the Cook county jail next Monday.

The officials reached this decision today without the advice of their attorneys, and their decision is positive.

Debs says an appeal would be probably of no avail. The worry and expense were also considerations.

#### A SENSATIONAL CASE

Ended After a Costly Frial-Dr. Fraker's Heirs Beat the Insurance Companies. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18.—After

three weeks consumed in its trial and one day's argument, the jury to-day in twenty-one minutes after receiving its instructions returned a verdict in the famous Dr. Fraker insurance case. It was in favor of the relatives of Fraker, who sued five companies who held policies on the doctor's life when he was drowned at Excelsir Springs, Mo., was drowned at Excelsir Springs, Mo., July 10, 1893. The policies aggregated \$44,655, and the plaintiffs have been granted judgment for the full amount. The case has been one of peculiar in-

terest and has been desperately fought by both sides. The trial has been very

by both sides. The trial has been very costly to the defense.

Dr. H. C. Fraker was a physician with a moderate practice.

At Excessor Springs, Mo., July 10. 1893, while on a fishing trip in Missouri, he slipped from the bank and was drowned. Not the least trace of him could be found, and his complete disappearance being a exceptional, seven appearance being so exceptional, ral of the insurance companies refused eral of the insurance companies refused to pay the policies held on him. It was a searted it was a conspiracy to defraud and that the doctor swam the river and escaped in the garb of a woman. To strengthen this theory, the defense introduced testimony to show the doctor changed his sex every seven years and had awaited such a transition to practice the deception.

#### Anarchy in Jamaica.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- A special cable to the World, from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Troops have gone to Belise, British Troops have gone to belies, their thoulars, to suppress riots resulting in the imposition of English currency on the inhabitants. The spheroid brought an appeal for aid. A state of anarchy prevails, and there has been some bloodshed.

## A SALE THAT FAILED.

Tax Collector Blackwell, of Kentucky, Unwilling to Face a Mob. MORGANFIELD, Ky., Dec. 18 .- Tax Col-

ector Blackwell and his son arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. As it had been said that Blackwell would hold a special sale, people from all over the tax district began to pour into town early. When a special train bearing 1,000 of the irate tax-payers arrived, 1,000 of the irac tax-payers arrived, Blackwell evidently became alarmed, and he and John Feland, attorney for the bondholders, hurried to the depot and boarded the train for Uniontown, much to the disappointment of the people. The sale, therefore, did not come off.

come off.

Biackwell has advertised a sale of personal property and land to recover taxes due the railroad for January 7, and it is supposed that there will be trouble if he attempts to hold the sale.

## Involves Millions

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 18.—The case of the Central Transportation Campany against the Pullman Palace Car Company, which has been in litigation for nine years, was decided in favor of the Transportation Company this afternoon in the United States circuit court. The case involved several million of dollars. A master was appointed by Judge Dal-las and he will report in sixty days.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES. The national house of representatives will adjourn Saturday until Thursday,

Senator Lodge introduced a bill yes-terday into the United States senate to bring the consular service into the class-

The gold reserve in the treasury was further reduced yesterday by the with-drawal at New York of \$1,800,000, which leaves the amount of the reserve at the close of business \$91,554,909.

John E. Bielby, the trusted cashier of the Rome, N. Y., Central National Bank is short \$27,000. He speculated and lost, took bank money to make it good, lost again and the natural result fol-lowed.

A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the A reward of \$2.000 is othered for the murderer of Mrs. Winslow Shearman and daughter Cynthia, of Jamestown, N. Y. When last seen the unknown murderer were a long ulster and walked on feet 11½ inches long. This last item is most important, for the tracks found in the rear of the Shearman house are of those dimensions.

It has been developed that Henry Reech, one of the men murdered by tramps in a box car near Fostoria, Ohio, a few days ago, was a detective em-ployed by the National Detective Bureau of Indianapolis. He had been detailed on a special case, had adopted the disguise of a tramp, and was recog-nized by the crooks in the car.

DIAMONDS at reduced prices.
I. G. DILLON & Co.

Steamship Arrivals. New York-Steamer Mobile, London Glasgow-Steamer Norwegian, New Liverpool-Steamers Pavonia and

Johns, N. F.—Steamer Carthagenian, Glas-and Liverpool, for Halifax and Philadel-

Weather Forecast for To-day For West Virginia, fair, warmer, south winds For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, lair armer, variable winds, becoming south.

THE TEMPERATURE TESTERDAY furnished by C. Schners, druggist, corner arket and Fourteenth streets. 

## DISAPPOINTING.

The Formal Opening of the Debate on the Carlisle Bill

## LACKS THE SPIRIT AND INTEREST

That Was Expected, and Was Devoid of Sensational Features.

## MESSRS, SPRINGER AND WALKER,

The Leaders of the Majority and Minority, Respectively, Have Their Say - The Republican Leader's Speech Excites the Most Interest. The Effort to Agree on a Limitation ot Debate Falls-The Bill Caunot be Rushed Through-Walker Predicts That the Carlisle Bill Will be Recommitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18 .- The discussion on the Carlisle currency bill began in the house to-day, but the opening of the debate was a disappointment. It lacked both spirit and interest, and was devoid of sensational features. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the banking and currency committee, who made the first speech in support of the measure, gave a plain statement of its objects, its details, and gave a review of the arguments in its favor on the lines of those

contained in the report. Mr. Walker, the leader of the minorin Mr. Waiker, the leader of the minority of the committee, devoted most of his time to an elaboration of his own bill. As usual, he was decisive, emphatic and aggressive, and the house gave him close attention. Mr. Hall, a Democratic member of the committee from Missouri, closed the debate for the

day.

An effort to agree upon the limitations of debate failed to-day, and it will probably be allowed to run on for the remainder of the week without a vote. After the holidays the committee on rules will, unless the measure loses caste in the meantime, bring in a rule to close the debate and force a vote.

to close the debate and force a vote.

While Mr. Springer was discussing the provisions looking to the ultimate redemption and retirement of the legal tenders, emphasizing the necessity for this by pointing out that the treasury had within the year twice been forced to issue bonds to protect the redemption, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), asked whether it was not true that \$100,000,000 borrowed to maintain resumption had not in reality been used to pay the current expenses of the government.

"There is nothing in this bill on that subject," responded Mr. Springer carily, Mr. Springer gave notice that at the proper time he would offer sundry amendments looking to the perfection of the bill, among them one permitting the deposit of currency certificates issued under the act of 1872, \$54,000,000

of which were outstanding.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), who was in charge of the opposition to the measure, then took the floor. He began with a statement of the essence of the Baltimore plan. The beginning and the end of that plan, he said, was to give the national banks power to withdraw their United States bonds from the treasury and issue circulating notes on their assets up to 50 per cent. It afforded not a shadow of relief and did not deserve a recovery, consideration. Again, the a shadow of relist and a lot deserted a moment's consideration. Again, the bill presented by the secretary of the treasury was an amazing schedue. The bill had not a feature that could be enseted except after remodeling without

acted except after remodeling without endangering the financial interest o the country.

Mr. Walker spoke of his own bill and its superiority over the Carlisle bill. He expressed his hope that the bill would be passed in place of the Carlisle bill.

"That would be done if you had the courage of your convictions." continued

courage of your convictions," continued he, addressing the Democratic side, "but failing in that hone you will recommit the Carlisla bill as I feel not commit the Carlisle bill as I leel you surely will when you know its charac-

While describing the matter in which with describing the matter in which his bill would redeem and retire the legal tenders, Mr. Tracey (Dem. N. Y.), interrupted him to ask if his bill would retire the Sherman notes.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Walker.
"Read my bill and you will find all the deathly worked out. I have not been at

details worked out. I have not been at work on this bill for eix years for nothing. Nor am I," he added, "the most stupid man in the world." [Laughter.] "I have been laboring single-handed,"

"I nave been informating single-handed," he continued, lifting his arm slott, "until fifteen months ago, when I de-livered my Chicago speech. That roused the country somewhat and it has been rousing ever since." [Laughter.] Mr. Walker's elaboration of the terms of his bill attracted the closest atten-tion, and members crowded about him, halloing an endless succession of ques-tions, all of which he dexterously met

and parried. He declared his bill would bring the country back to the old Democratic currency dectrines of Jackson and Ben-ton. The banks when it was in opera-tion would hold \$250,000,000 of gold and

250,000,000 of silver.

In conclusion Mr. Walker, while deprecating the effect of the Carlisie bill, said that he had no doubt that in presenting it the secretary had other than the highest patriotic motive in serving his country. He spoke two hours and was applauded by many Democrate as well as Republicans. He spoke two hours and

In the Senate. Mashington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Another resolution providing for union with Canada made its appearance in the senate to-day, taving been introduced by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who stated that he would do anything in his power at any time to further the consummation of such union. ther the consummation of such union. Senator Hill delivered a speech on his proposition for a rule to close debate which was listened to with close atten-

Mr. Turple concluded his speech in denunciation of the Nicaraguan canal bill, declaring that it appeared to him to have every indication of a gorgeous to have every indication of a gorgeous bubble. An urgent deliciency bill ap-propriation \$100,000 for public printing and binding was passed.

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